

PART III—Section 3

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARDS.

No. L. 5906—*Ml. 52-39-39, dated 4th January 1940.*

Under Section 23 (13) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933, and the rules framed thereunder, Mr. T. A. Mohamed Abeed is elected Vice-President of the Tumkur Town Municipal Council, Tumkur District, *vice* Mr. K. Ramachandra Setty, whose term of Office as Vice-President expired on 20th September 1939.

No. L. 5911—*L.B. 36-38-55, dated 2nd—5th January 1940.*

Under Section 48 of the Mysore District Boards Act, 1926, as amended from time to time, and the rules framed thereunder, Government are pleased to direct that the Musafirkhana building at Saklespur be resumed to Government from the Hassan District Board.

By Order,

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
*Secretary to Government,
Law Department.*

MADHUGIRI SUB-DIVISION.

Notification No. A1. 183—39-40, dated 2nd December 1939.

Under Section 17 of the Mysore Village Panchayet Act, Mr. B. K. Krishna Murthy, is nominated as Chairman of Inam Rangasamudra Village of Pavagada Taluk, *vice* Mr. B. K. Venkateshiah, deceased.

H. RAMA RAJ URS,
Assistant Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIPTUR.

Notification dated 27th December 1939.

Notification dated 24—27th December 1939, under Section 48 (I) (b) iv of Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1933.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Tiptur Town Municipality that the Municipal Council are desirous of enforcing the following bye-laws. Any person objecting to adoption of these bye-laws may prefer his objections in writing to the President of the Municipal Council on or before the 31st January 1940, after which no objections will be entertained.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 48 (I) (b) (iv) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1933, the enclosed draft bye-laws relating to Bakeries, Sweetmeat Shops, Hotels, Restaurants or Coffee Houses, Aerated Water Factories and Meat Stalls have been framed for enforcement in the Municipal Area.

TIPTUR TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Definitions.

Bye-laws relating to Bakeries, Sweetmeat Shops, Hotels, Restaurants or Coffee Houses, Aerated Water Factories and Meat Stalls:—

Bakery or Sweetmeat Shop.—Means and includes any building or part of a building where bread, biscuits, confectionery and sweets are manufactured or kept for sale.

Hotel.—Means and includes any eating house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetable, dhalls and confectionery or refreshments including chapathies, rice-cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and sold for boarders, travellers or other persons.

Restaurant.—Means and includes any building or part of a building where coffee, tea, cocoa and other drinks are prepared and articles of food are kept for sale.

Meat Stall.—Means and includes any building or a part of a building where meat or flesh is kept for sale.

Aerated Water Factory.—Means and includes any building or a part of a building where aerated waters, sherbaths, etc., are manufactured and kept for sale.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (I) (b) (iv).

1. All bakeries, sweetmeat shops, hotels, restaurants (other than students hostels under Government or recognised control), tea and coffee houses, ice and aerated water manufacturing places and private meat stalls within the Town Municipalities shall be subject to license by the President of the Municipality.

2. Any person using or wishing to use any premises for any of the above purposes shall apply to the President for a license. The President may, in his discretion, on the advice of the Government Local Assistant Surgeon, or the Sanitary Inspector, grant, refuse or suspend such license for infringement of any of the conditions attached to the license or whenever on grounds of public health or safety, he considers such action necessary.

3. Application must be made to the President within fifteen days of the commencement of each official year for the renewal of all licenses granted under this bye-law and in the case of a place to be newly opened, a fortnight before such place is proposed to be opened.

(b) Under no circumstances the license is transferred from one person to another.

4. The following fees shall be charged for license granted under this bye-law.

(i) Hotels, restaurants, coffee and tea houses, bakeries and sweetmeat shops, I Class	Rs.	a.	p.
Do do II Class	10	0	0
(ii) Private meat stalls, ice manufacture, aerated water manufacture	6	0	0
	5	0	0

(a) Provided that, if the applicant satisfies the President that it is opened for a special occasion or for a period not exceeding one fortnight, the President shall have power to exempt the applicant wholly or partially from the payment of the fee.

(b) Provided also that no refund shall be made of the amount already paid on account of such license.

(c) The decision of the Municipal Council regarding the fee chargeable in respect of any license shall be final.

5. Whoever without obtaining license as required by this bye-law uses any place for the purposes mentioned in clause 1 shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to use such place for such purposes, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

6. If the holder of any license under this bye-law employs any person to be in charge of the place for which such license is granted, such person or persons shall be equally liable with the license for the observance of all conditions attached to such licenses.

7. The following conditions shall be attached to all licenses granted under this bye-law.

I General.

1. All premises used as bakeries, sweetmeat shops, hotels, restaurants, tea and coffee houses, ice and aerated water manufacturing places shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose and every room shall be not less than 12' x 8' x 8'.

(b) Each room abutting an open space should have windows of sufficient dimension to secure adequate ventilation and lighting.

(c) Suitable smoke outlets in the form of chimneys shall be provided and maintained in good order, so that the smoke may not pervade the dwelling or dining rooms or portion of premises where customers are served with food and drink.

(d) No cesspools should be permitted on the premises and if daily conservable latrines are provided, they should be located with an intervening open space of at least 15 feet from any living room or rooms intended for cooking, eating or storage.

(e) The premises shall have a water connection from the public main if the President or Assistant Surgeon or the Sanitary Inspector thinks that the business is carried on, on a large scale. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed on a clean place at least 1½ feet above the ground level and provided with a tap for the water to be drawn off.

(f) The walls of every such premises shall be rendered impervious by cement plastering or otherwise to the extent of four feet from the ground level and the rest plastered with chunam and whitewashed quarterly or as often as required by the President, the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cudappah slabs with cement pointing or with any other impervious materials and sufficient drainage provided.

2. No person shall, in connection with a hotel, use as kitchen, diningroom, refreshment room, or bed room, a place surcharged with offensive smell arising from a privy, urinal, cess-pool, sewer or any other insanitary source and he shall locate the kitchen at such a distance from the room where customers are served or lodged, that such room shall be entirely free from smoke or any other unpleasant and offensive smells.

3. Every licensee shall keep the premises very clean and disinfected at least once a quarter or as often as necessary and every utensil and other furniture perfectly clean.

4. He shall allow only servants that are dressed with clean clothes to attend on the customers.

5. He shall at all hours, while such place is open, allow the President or Vice-President or Assistant Surgeon or Sanitary Inspector or other Municipal servant deputed by him to enter his premises and inspect the places, utensils, articles of food or drink and furniture and shall comply with the directions that the President, Vice-President and Sanitary Inspector give in writing for securing cleanliness, light and air.

6. He shall provide, stock or offer for sale only such articles of food and drink as are fresh, good, wholesome and fit for human consumption and all articles of food and drink should be kept in a closed almirah or show-case preferably with glazed shutters so that the articles of food or drink are not contaminated by flies or dust, etc.

7. The President or the Vice-President or Assistant Surgeon or the Sanitary Inspector shall remove or cause to be removed from such place articles of food or drink which are unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption and if necessary, have the licensee prosecuted for the infringement of the bye-laws.

8. No person shall, with unwashed or unclean hands, touch any articles of food or drink placed for sale.

9. Any person infringing the above bye-laws shall be punished, on conviction, with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and breach of the above rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license.

BAKERIES AND SWEETMEAT SHOPS.

Bye-Laws under section 48 (I) (b) (iv).

Definitions.—1. A bakery or sweetmeat shop means and includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with baking of bread or preparation of sweets and kharas (ಕರಕರ ತಿಂಡಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು) for sale. Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or a sweetmeat shop.

(b) The premises shall have a water connection from the water main and such connection and the fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises.

(c) The walls of every bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from the ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and white washed, the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddappah slabs with cement pointing or with any other impervious material and drainage sufficiently provided.

Situation with reference to Latrines.

(d) No part of bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be within 30 feet of any cess pit or latrine or in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

(e) No place used as a bakery or a sweetmeat shop shall be used for dwelling or any other purpose whatsoever.

Utensils.

3. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept perfectly clean.

Materials used.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of a bakery or a sweetmeat shop.

Cleanliness of premises.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

Diseased persons not to attend.

6. No person suffering from contagious or infectious disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or a sweetmeat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knee.

7. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

Transports of bread and sweetmeats, etc.

8. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat, etc., from any one place to any other place except in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket, tin or other receptacles. Every such vehicles, baskets, tins and other receptacles shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

Packing.

9. All papers and leaves, etc., used for wrapping bread, sweetmeat, shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

Precaution against contamination.

10. (a) Bread, sweets and other preparations of any variety, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale in a clean almirah or show-case preferably with glazed shutters and with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

(b) Bread, sweets and other preparations of any variety, etc., shall not be kept for sale under any circumstances over or by the side of gutters, sewer or drain.

11. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

HOTELS OR EATING HOUSES.

Bye-laws under Section 48 (I) (c).

Definitions.

1. An eating house or hotel means and includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale. Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

Conditions to be satisfied.

2. All eating houses and hotels shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(b) The premises shall have water connection if the President thinks that the business is carried on on a large scale. The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from public water supply and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable covered clean receptacle. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

Walls and floor.

(c) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious, plastered and well cemented to the height of four feet from the ground level and the floor of kitchen, dining and bath-rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with cuddapah slabs or by cement plastering or by any other impervious material.

Ventilation.

(d) Kitchen and bath-rooms shall be ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

3. The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

Cleanliness of utensils and precautions against contamination.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food-stuffs, shall have continual lining of tin, and lead vessels of any sort shall not be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved dried or cut fruits intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours, etc.

Stale or unwholesome food.

5. No food-stuffs of any sort which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption, shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises.

Cleansing the premises.

6. All refuses and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night-soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

Diseased persons not to attend.

7. No person suffering from a contagious or infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person, or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in any eating house.

8. No person shall be employed in any eating house unless he produces a certificate that he is free from contagious, infectious or loathsome disease at the time of his first employment and thereafter at such intervals, as may be prescribed by the Health Officer (the Government Local Assistant Surgeon). The certificate shall be produced for inspection of the Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector whenever it is required by him.

9. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food, stuffs and vessels shall, at all times, be open to inspection by the President or Vice-President or Assistant Surgeon or Sanitary Inspector or any other officer authorised on their behalf.

Report of infectious diseases.

10. All cases of dangerous diseases, such as cholera, plague, dysentery, eruptive fevers or such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration shall be notified to the President forthwith.

Penalties.

11. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

G. K. MALLAPPA,

President.

OFFICE OF THE AMILDAR AND RETURNING OFFICER, T. NARSIPUR
MINOR MUNICIPALITY, T. NARSIPUR.

Notification dated 28th December 1939.

It is hereby notified for the information of the inhabitants of T. Narsipur Town that a bye-election under section 15 of the Minor Municipalities Act, 1933, will be held on